the Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYABEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition purcedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch ach insertion, space to be used within one year.

For eards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-certising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCHANTON, MAY 20, 1901.

When all the crime is punished that occurs without official help, it will be time to employ buy solicitors, but not

A Great Victory for Labor.

THE DETAILS of the settle ment of the Albany strike support the claim in the telegraphic news that a great victory has been won for organized labor, but not in the manner apparent at first glance. It is true an advance in wages has been granted by the street railway company. This the competent employes fully deserved and could easily have secured without a strike. The latter, in its destructiveness to life, property and good order. has cost many fold the value of its

But the prime purpose for which the strike was precipitated, the objective point of its manipulators, namely, the nullification of the company's right to employ whom it pleased when it pleased, without first pausing to inquire if the applicant for employment belonged to a union and without compelling him to join a union as a condition of getting work, was not realized. Article seven in the eleven articles of agreement whose acceptance by both sides ended the strike, very significantly reads: "The company is free to employ union or non-union men and to discharge them for cause," All the bloodshed, all the rioting, all the turmoil and disorder of eleven days of terror in the capital of the foremost American state has, therefore, been ineffectual to establish a tyrannous restriction upon the freeiom of contract guaranteed in the harter and nature of our institu-

This, while contrary to what the ity, a victory, and a great victory, for abor. It is a victory which helps to preserve the manliness and self-respect of every honest workingman by foiling the attempt to force him into certain organizations under penalty, if he resists, of driving him into idleness and his family into beggary. It means that instead of American manhood being put under a slavery by coercion it is to have freedom to choose how it will govern its industry and lay down the conditions of its employment. The honest union with merit in it does not need to recenit its membership by use of stones. pistois and clubs: its ranks fill gladly by the free volition of its members. Those leaders of labor who think terregistra a substitute for natural selection are building for a fall.

Men who make conspicuous sucrespes in life carely have a nine-hour

Girard and His College.

THIS TWENTIETH day of May is Founder's Day at Girard College, the only institution of precisely the same character-for fatherless hoysin the world. It is the earliest fully endowed college in America, the first of the philanthropic educational gifts of the rich which now count up to \$30,000,000, it was the earliest college to place academic training and manual training side by side as equally honorable, and equally necessary for the boy who was to follow any kind of business pursuits with the one who was to enter what were especially known as the learned professions.

Specially is it to be remembered that this was done from its opening day, before modern industrial training in this country had any other foothold, and doffe not by the wider thought of the board of trustees, but by the directions of Stephen Girard's will. He himself was the man who looked out with keen insight and foresight to the tuture of the country which, in the second year of the Revolutionary War and before the Declaration of Independence was adopted, he had chosen

as his home. Sprung, not from France's aristocracy, but a sailor from his boyhood, a master of merchant vessels in still early manhood, filled with the longing for liberty, he settled in Philade hia at the age of twenty-six and there became merchant, importer and exporter. "Merchant and mariner." he described himself in his will. in which at the age of eighty-one, he marked put the broad plans he had cherished for the benefit of the city in which he had prospered, and in minute detail ordered their carrying Girard college for fatherless boys, orphans and half-orphans, who need to be supported while they are taught, was the one of those plans which will carry on his name as one

useful, successful, patriotic citizens. There is no walk in life in which they have not done good service.

In 1831, at the age of eighty-one. Stephen Girad died. The wife of his youth and his one child had preceded him from earth. He had for years been banker as well as merchant. The richest man in the country he had come to be, and he was able to leave \$5,000,000 for the founding and endowment of his projected college. Not until 1848 were the three beautiful. soldily-built structures of Grecian architecture, with which its work began, completed, and the immense grounds enclosed and in order for the opening. Girard had chosen wisely the trustees for his estate and the methods for filling vacancies through the yearsthe centuries he looked forward to for the seed he planted to continue bringing forth good fruit.

Colonel McClure noted in the Philadelphia Times a year ago that: "While no man could have foreseen the whole development of the century just closing, the trust which Girard left has been carried out entirely in accordance with the provisions of his will, down to its minute details, and it has adapted itself so well to all the changes of time that it is not only actually but relatively a much greater trust today than he could have imagined." Chauncey M. Depew at the same time, making the Founder's Day address before a distinguished assembly, said that the original endowment of the college had "grown from \$5 .-000,000 to \$26,000,000, giving it an estate larger than any university in the world," and that, "as the fund grows the benefaction embraces an increas-

ing number of pupils." This year the Founder's Day address has fallen to President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university. It is eminently fit that the leading intellects of the country should be annually chosen to review the work of the quiet French-American citizen whose name his adopted country has as profound cause to hold in honor as the name of Lafayette.

A strike against this kind of spring weather would have unanimous sup-

Taxing the Children

AXING the children, overtaxing them, is the every day result of the modern educational methods which demand an unreasonable number and demand an unreasonable of diversity of studies, a cramming of beief that but about 20 per cent, of the imporother into the youthful mind for the memory to bring forth in some fashion in written answers, at the end of a school term to a set of arbitrary questions selected out of the entire mass of supposed information poured into the young mind day by day. By courtesy we call this education. Education, the leading of the child out into the world of knowledge, awakening and bringing out a sense of vivid interest in some one or more objects that the world presents to him, is a thing in absolute opposition to the entire school method that has the written examination as labor agitator fought for, is, in real- its goal; its be-all and end-all so far as without grade promotion instruction cannot be carried on: the growing child is not to be kept through all the school years without promotion until he or she passes by being fortunate enough to remember at examination time sufficient number of facts in a variety of studies to secure a certain percentage of marks out of a possible hun-

By the way, whether the pupil's papers shall be so marked as to bring the set average for promotion depends quite as much on the teacher's method of marking, as by any possibility a child's promotion on the result of his or her whole term's or year's work depends on the teacher's constant observation and judgment of the pupils. We make that remark, and call attention to it. because there are people who actually seem to imagine that an average obtained by marking written answers to an arbitrary set of questions really represents an immovable value. They seem to think that 65 or 70 or 95 or some other "average" number represents a positive, unafterable value in itself; that all teachers must "mark" alike: that in this system there is neither room for variation of judgment as to the worth of each child's written | befor of Asia, Africa, South America and in the out answer, nor room for "favoriteism." Possibly this might be so if the answer to each question could be a siman annual amount of not less than ple "yes" or "no"-an answer which is sai,000 worth to Mexico; hearly \$50,000 worth

in fact impossible in any examination. Yet we keep on with a multiplying of school studies, a demand on the immature brain to receive a knowledge of widely differing ideas, a memory test of what it has grasped and remembered, for a term, of these heteroceneous supplies of information. Then we congratulate ourselves and each other on the advancement of modern methods of education, and on our devotion to "child study"-the study of the child, of the poor little martyr we are ruining by over stimulus in reaching a goal: or of the one we are disouraging and making what we call stupid, because he cannot keep up with our arbitrary measure; or of those we are turning out from the lower grades, when they must leave them to go early to work, without having either deeloped their capacities or given them the practical aid they ought to have had to make their wage carning suc-

All England is praising the maiden speech in parliament of Winston Churchill. Blood does tell. Winston's mother was an American.

Looking to Memorial Day.

REPRESENTATIVE newspaper in a town not far from Scranton, recording the initial steps for the observance there of the first Memorial Day of the new century, states a circumstance which brings sharply to mind that the men who sprang to arms to save the which will carry on his name as one of the greatest benefactors of his adopted country. Of over six thousand graduates it has sent forth ninety per cent., as their records of future life show—for the college follows out and notes their careers—have made imperilled Union are rapidly passing and notes their careers have made tributions to meet the expenses of the lare to be the future addresses, councilmen and

day-" a step which has, for the first time become necessary, since the post, from diminishing numbers, limited means, and increasing need of relief among its members, is no longer able to bear the expense, and meet the other demands on its resources."

In larger cities, where the numbers f the veterans of the War for the Union are, of course, proportionately greater, the time is a little farther in the future when the calls of the Angel of Immortality shall have so 'diminished the numbers," and so 'limited the means" of the Grand Army posts that the "increasing need of relief" from the age, infirmity, and straitened condition of ome remaining, shall leave the posts dependent on the public for "reources" for the fitting ceremonies of the nation's Memorial Day.

Where there are organizations of Sons of Veterans, the fit celebration of the day will be for longer time provided for than where none such exist. But it is not the children of the soldiers of the war for the Union who alone have received the heritage of a reunited country, with all its blessings, from those who, in the four years from April, 1861, onward, answered Abraham Lincoln's call.

As the paper from which we have quoted says, that, "with the first Memorial Day of the new century the observance of the day." in that town, "will have the character of a public function more fully than heretofore"-so should it be everywhere in the land, more and more as the years go on. So should it be, "in memoriam," for all time, of the flower of the country's manhood who went forth by hundreds of thousands after hundreds of thousands, to save the nation's life.

As a speech-maker, President Me-Kinley grows better every day. He is certainly a fine specimen of the growing statesman.

Our Manufactures Sold Everywhere

Washington, May 19. THE RAPID growth in the exportation of manufactures from the United States is explained in part by some recent studies of the treasury bureau of statistics regard-ing the proportion which manufactures form of the imports of the great countries and grand di-visions of the world. These calculations show in to per cent.; of Asia, 17 per cent.; of America xclusive of the United States, 47 per cent., and f Africa, 61 per cent. When it is considered it the grand divisions in which manufactures em the largest per cent, of imports are the which the commerce of the United States s apparent that the growth in experts of manu-factures is healthful and promises to be perman-

To Europe, whose imports of manufacture form but about 29 per cent, of the total impor-tations, the exports from the United States in eased 57 per cent, from 188 to 1960; to Asia and Oceania, whose imports of manufactures form from 40 to 47, per cent, of the total importations, our exports increased 291 per cent, during the period named, and to Africa, of whose imports manufactures form 61 per cent., our exports ineased 215 per cent, during the period unde ensideration. It is in all these markets where naturfactures form the largest share of the in sorts that the European nations are struggling o incresse their commerce. Africa, America, Asia and Oceania are the fields of their greatest activity, and it is in those grand divi ions-South America excepted-that the con entage of growth than elsewhere. Naturally the crowth in our exports to Europe shows a larger meh greater consuming power of that grand di ision, but a very large proportion of our ex ports to Europe consists of natural products, micily foodstuffs, while manufactures constitute he bulk of our expertations to other paris of

This disposition of the continents, countries and islands situated far from the United States, nd presented of limited facilities for even to pairing machinery, to purchase costly and deliately adjusted machinery from the United States be justly considered a tribute to the skill and faithfulness of the American workman. Such emplicated and delicately adjusted machines a locks and wateries, scientific instruments, sev ng machines, typewriters, electrical machinery doe machinery, engines and locomotives are pur based with confidence and transported to conom the workshops and repair shops in which vely unskilled operatives, and with a confidence at they may be relied upon to continu permanently perform the duties for which they ne intended. The click of the American telegraph instrument, the wair of its sewing unbines, the rattle of its typewriters, and the tiscal year we exported more than \$125,000 word typewriting machines to Occania; nearly \$30, 000 worth to Africa; \$50,000 worth o the West Indies, and about \$70,000 worth auth America. American printing presses wer ent to Oceania in 1900 to the valu \$60,000; to Asia, nearly \$10,000, and to South America, \$16,000. The experts of American sew-ing machines in the itsell year 1960 to the West ndies amounted to \$150,000; to Asia, \$51,000 Mexico, Central and South America, over

COL. HITCHCOCK DEFENDED.

Sir: As a citizen of this city and interested t its moral welfare. I have been pained on count of the course of one of our magistrates, nd the criticisms of the Times, regarding th ale of intoxicants to minors. Mr. Hitchcock no position he occupies is unquestioned. If he become convinced that the method he has adopted is the only sure one of scenting the con iction of violators of the excise law, then as pality, he has a right, and is in duty bound, t se that method, and should be supported very low-abiding citizen. He is not seeking tap any saloon-keeper who does not violate the muchs to suffer the extreme penalty selling to children is being carried on to an ap-palling extent large. No saloon-keeper has a right o sell to any minor beer in any quantity, whether said minor has an order from its parents of i. Yet every day one sees little girls and bo the streets who go into saloons and come o

arrying a quantity of beer in pails. This is no secret, but is known to all. Becaus s so openly and frequently done, it is not less unlawful. Then why this criticism of Mr. Hitchcock by men who know that only crita-nals will be disturbed by his method of securing evidence; really the only way, for our courts to se to convict a man for violation of the lique iaws upon evidence that would be deemed suffcient to convict a man of murder? Why does Scranton hold the municipal distinction of being GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL AND ANNEX.

payors of this city. They should be guarded by

All this talk of the persecuted saloon-keepers s simply rot. Not one of those who have obeyed be law have snything to complain of from legal prosecutions. The plea that the large license fee paid should entitle them to indulgences must not be considered for a moment. No man can pay a sum sufficient to compensate for wilfully riolating a rightcons law; besides after all we receive from liquor licenses in the city we shall be poorer than if no liquor was sold here, if we count the expense of maintaining paupers, jails, inmates of insane asymms and legal prosecutions in the courts caused by the drinking of beer and other intoxicants. Of course, Mr. Robinson, rep-resenting brewing interests, will always be expected to assist saloon-keepers that patronize his firm, but every citizen who has the well being of the city at heart should stand up for our offi cials while they attempt to enforce the provi-sions of the lay. And this not only as regards the liquor traffic, but of dishonesty in office, sup-pression of brothels, dance houses, gambling dens and Sabbath descerations.

Scranton, May 18,

MEMORIAL DAY ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of Pennsylvania, irand Army of the Republic, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. Philadelphia, May I, 1901. General Ordera No. 12.

Two score years ago the reverberation of he first gun fired at Fort Sumter and the tiag found its answer and its echo. Scarce had the smoke risen in Charleston barbor ere the shrick of the fife, the blast of the bugle, and the rattle of the drum were heard on every hill-top, i every valley, in every town and in every city, north and west, where loyalty awelt. The farmer boy left the plough, the apprentice dropped his hammer, the office clerk put aside his pen, the student closed his book, and, forsaking the vocations and purauits of daily life, these patriotic boys donned the uniform of blue, grasped musket or saber and with unquivering voices sang "The Union Forever, Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah," in answer to the defiant shouts of secession and dis

Four years of war, four years of deadly strife, four years of danger and suffering, four years of privations and daring, four years of develon to one country and one flag, four years of surg-ing armies from the banks of the Susquehanna to the gulf-washed sheres of the south, and from the surf of the Atlantic to far beyond the levees of the Mississippi, two great American armies fought inch by inch, toot by foot, the one for the perpetuity of the American Union, the other for its destruction! During these four years the grand old emblem of our national unity was kept to the breeze by the willing hands and strong hearts of the flower of our loyal young pranhood and of our patriotic youth.

On the sea, as on the land, brave lads who

vore the honored uniform of blue won glory and renown; gallant beys who went down to the sea in ships sang cheerily "We Will Fight for Free-dom's Banner." Strewn on the ocean's bottom, down deep in

the gulfs and bays, in the swamps and in the fields, under the magnelias and beneath the drooping willows, below the waving grain and the wild flowers, in the plain village church yard and in the monument marked cometeries of the cities, from the rock-bound coast of Maine to the shallow waters of the bayons of Louisiana lastic to and beyond the great mountains, where the imperial Pacific layer the western shores of our country-under the sed and beneath the seathere are sleeping hundreds of thousands of those comrades of ours, who with us shared their pleasires and helped us endure our privations. To these comrades with whom we touched el bows in days of war, we pay our loving tribute; with sweet flowers, with sacred song and with streaming flags we will visit the silent cities of the dead and give praise to God that He had given such men as were these comrades of ours or that great struggle for free America.
'All trembling was the meadow; all crimson war the rill.

The dead lie in the valley; the dead lie on the

II. In localities where there are two or mor posts, the officers of the proper committees will arrange for a division of the work on Memorial day. Very many of our posts bring other organizations to join with them in the sacred services of the occasion, and it is urged that this be made miversal. Church congregations, school children fations will be found glad to aid in paying ribute to America's dead heroes.

III. In the Grand Army of the Republic, May

30 is Memorial day and should be referred to by 30 other title. Decoration day is applied to May 0), by these who advertise and use it for frolic ng or sporting purposes. Comrades and their riends, all the people and the newspapers are olicited to refer to the day only as Memorial

IV. All posts will arrange for divine service on Sunday, May 26, and on this day the posts should attend in uniform and in as large num-bers as possible. Churches of every denomination my belief, pastors and congregations of every an be made with posters for sermons and ser ices especially adapted to the spirit of patriot sm, in which can be recited what the war neand for universal freedom and extended Chris

V. Schools should be visited by the comrades luring the week of May 20 to May 25, that the courts of America might have lessons of patriotsm taught them by the men who were the parti-ipants in the great war for the preservation of he Union; added to this would be the feature of interesting the youth of our land in paying smage to the memory of those gallant comrade the are now "alcoping under the sed and the

By command of Department Commander, Charles Miller.

R. B. Wallace, Assistant Adjutant General.

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EDUCATIONAL CONTEST \$3,000 in Special Rewards.

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The first contest, which occupied the attention of our readers from July to October of last year, met with such encouragement and was so successful in every way that it has been decided to repeat it.

This year the special rewards are limited to those of an educational character, eight scholarships being offered to the very best educational institutions in the state.

The Special Rewards.	
Scholarship in Lafayette College	\$1,000
Scholarship in Swarthmore College	1,000
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School	675
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College,	
\$60 Each	180
Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music,	
\$75 Each	150

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in. N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants securing these will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in to The fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

The special rewards will be given to the All subscriptions must be paid in advance, persons securing the largest number of Only page subscriptions will be constant. Points will be credited to contestants secur ing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward, and also those who select the first two scholarships, will be given ten per cent, of all money be or she turns in.

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All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribuns office within the week in which they are accured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at S o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1991.

Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names were on

our subscription (ist prior to May 13 will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate cach subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.

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